

**RULES
OF
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION

CHAPTER 40-13-2
INTERSTATE MOVEMENT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS**

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40-13-2-.01 Definitions.

- (1) “Cattle” mean bovine animals and bison.
- (2) “Cervid” means farmed deer and any species of deer, elk, moose, or other Artiodactyla maintained in confinement.
- (3) “Domestic swine” mean swine of breeds commonly raised for meat production and housed in confinement.
- (4) “Equine” means horses, mules, asses, and any other member of the Equidae species.
- (5) “Exotic and pet birds” mean birds that are customarily kept as pets and exclude poultry and ratites.
- (6) “Farmed Deer” means fallow deer (*Dama dama*), axis deer (*Axis asix*), sika deer (*Cervus Nippon*), red deer and elk (*Cervus elaphus*), reindeer and caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), and hybrids between these farmed species raised for the commercial sale of meat and other parts or for the sale of live animals.

(7) “Feral swine” mean swine that have lived any part of their lives as free-roaming animals.

(8) “Miniature swine” mean swine of breeds commonly kept as pets such as the Vietnamese pot-bellied pig.

(9) “Pet” for the purposes of this chapter means any animal that is customarily obtained as a pet and includes, but is not limited to, the following: dog, cat, bird, fish, reptile, rodent, chinchilla, rabbit or miniature pig. Any animal described in O.C.G.A. Sections 27-1-2 General Provisions and 27-5-5 Wild Animals is not considered a pet for the purposes of this chapter, except where specifically mentioned herein.

(10) “Poultry” means domestic fowl including, but not limited to, waterfowl such as geese and ducks; game birds such as pheasants, quail, and grouse, as well as guinea fowl, pigeons, doves, and pea fowl.

(11) “Wild animals” mean animals regulated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division.

40-13-2-.02 Vesicular Stomatitis.

(1) Livestock including cattle, equine, swine, sheep, goats, and cervids are prohibited entry into Georgia if they have been exposed to vesicular Stomatitis within the past thirty (30) days or originate from premises where vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the past thirty (30) days.

(2) Livestock originating from a State or area where vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed must have the following statement recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection by the issuing accredited veterinarian. “All animals identified on this certificate have been examined by me and found to be free of vesicular Stomatitis. These animals have not been exposed to vesicular Stomatitis nor located on premises where vesicular Stomatitis has been diagnosed within the past thirty (30) days.”

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65; 4-4-66.

40-13-2-.03 Screwworms.

Any animal originating from a state or area where screwworms have become established shall not be transported into Georgia unless the State Veterinarian has issued a prior permit.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65; 4-4-66.

40-13-2-.04 Bovine General Health.

- (1) Cattle entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection identifying each animal with a USDA approved metal eartag, registry brand, or registry tattoo. Required test results, test dates, and permit number must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Such animals shall originate from herds free of any contagious or infectious disease and shall not have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease before or during shipment.
- (2) Cattle originating from states designated by the USDA as Brucellosis Class Free for at least two (2) years may enter Georgia without a brucellosis test or prior permit.
- (3) Cattle moved directly to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment must be individually identified on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or waybill and are not allowed to come in contact with any other cattle in Georgia until arrival at such slaughtering establishment.
- (4) Cattle intended to be imported into Georgia from areas where babesiosis is endemic must be isolated from all other cattle for a period of thirty (30) days and then tested negative to an official test for babesiosis by a test approved by the State Veterinarian's Office. If positives are disclosed, the positive cattle must be removed and the remainder of the group must be retested negative at least thirty (30) days after removal of all positive cattle. All cattle must be dipped for ticks and tested within thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Once imported into Georgia, these cattle will be quarantined and retested for babesiosis forty-five (45) to sixty (60) days following importation. The owner is responsible for any laboratory user fees incurred.
- (5) All cattle semen imported into Georgia must originate from bulls that have been sufficiently tested to meet Georgia import requirements. All bulls from which semen is collected must be tested for and found free of vibriosis and trichomoniasis. An official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must accompany the semen shipment.
- (6) All cattle embryos imported into Georgia must originate from cows that have been sufficiently tested to meet Georgia import requirements. An official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must accompany the embryo shipment.
- (7) Cattle suffering from the disease known as "cancer eye" (epithelioma) may be shipped into Georgia provided they are accompanied by a USDA Form VS 1-

27 permit. Such animals must be consigned directly to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment.

(8) All out-of-state rodeo cattle require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued within thirty (30) days of exhibition. All rodeo bulls must test negative for brucellosis and tuberculosis within twelve (12) months prior to exhibition.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65; 4-4-66; 4-4-70; 4-4-95.01; 26-2-61.

40-13-2-.05 Bovine Brucellosis.

(1) Cattle imported into Georgia for exhibition purposes must comply with all interstate requirements. Rodeo bulls entering Georgia for exhibition must test negative for brucellosis within twelve (12) months prior to exhibition.

(2) All cattle eighteen (18) months of age or older regardless of brucellosis vaccination status shipped into Georgia must test negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. The standard plate agglutination test is not acceptable.

(3) All female cattle of dairy breeds four (4) months of age or older entering Georgia must have been calfhood vaccinated for brucellosis and so indicated on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Female cattle of dairy breeds originating from a certified brucellosis free herd or native to and maintained in a brucellosis free state are exempt from calfhood vaccination requirements. This information must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(4) The State Veterinarian may exempt certain cattle from brucellosis test requirements when it is determined that such cattle do not pose a risk for introduction of brucellosis into Georgia.

(5) The following are exempt from a Brucellosis test prior to entering Georgia:

(a) Steers and spayed heifers;

(b) Cattle younger than eighteen (18) months of age;

(c) Cattle consigned to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment;

(d) Cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free Herds provided the date of the last herd test and the certified herd number are recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(6) Cattle quarantined for brucellosis shall not be transported into or within Georgia unless transported directly to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment. Such cattle shall not be allowed to come in contact with any other cattle in Georgia until their arrival at such state or federally approved slaughter establishment. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a USDA form VS 1-27 permit. It shall be the responsibility of the consignor or the person transporting such cattle to comply with all conditions of the VS 1-27.

(7) Cattle imported into Georgia may be quarantined for a period not less than forty-five (45) days or more than one hundred twenty (120) days. All cattle must be retested negative for brucellosis in order to release the quarantine.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65; 4-4-70; 4-4-95.01.

40-13-2-.06 Bovine Tuberculosis.

(1) Cattle imported into Georgia for exhibition purposes must comply with all interstate requirements. Rodeo bulls entering Georgia for exhibition must test negative for tuberculosis within twelve (12) months prior to exhibition.

(2) Cattle six (6) months of age or older must test negative to the tuberculin test within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Georgia.

(3) The State Veterinarian may exempt certain cattle from tuberculosis test requirements when it is determined that such cattle do not pose a risk for the introduction of tuberculosis into Georgia.

(4) The following are exempt from a tuberculosis test prior to entering Georgia:

(a) Steers and spayed heifers;

(b) Cattle younger than six (6) months of age;

(c) Cattle consigned to a state or federally approved slaughter Establishment;

(d) Cattle from Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds provided the date of the last herd test and the accredited herd number is recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection;

(e) Cattle of beef breeds except rodeo bulls, originating from and maintained in a tuberculosis free state provided this is certified in writing on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(5) Cattle quarantined for tuberculosis shall not be transported into or within Georgia unless transported directly to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment. Such cattle shall not be allowed to come in contact with any other cattle in Georgia until their arrival at such state or federally approved slaughter establishment. A USDA form VS 1-27 permit shall accompany such cattle. It shall be the responsibility of the consignor or the person transporting such cattle to comply with all conditions of the VS 1-27.

(6) Cattle, including steers, imported from Mexico must test negative for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days prior to entry into Georgia. Steers must be "M" branded in compliance with USDA regulations. Mexican cattle will be quarantined upon arrival and retested not less than 120 days nor more than 180 days after arrival.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65; 4-4-90; 4-4-92; 4-4-93.

40-13-2-.07 Bovine Trichomoniasis

(1) All virgin and non-virgin bulls 18 months of age and older entering the state must be tested negative for Trichomoniasis within 30 days prior to entry into Georgia. Bulls may be tested by 3 negative official cultures collected at least 7 days apart or one official Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test. Bulls must not have contact with female cattle between the test and importation into Georgia. Bulls comingled with cows after testing are required to be retested as outlined above. All bulls must be identified with a U.S.D.A. approved ear tag, registry brand, or registry tattoo. The collection of samples must be conducted by an accredited veterinarian and animals must be identified on an official test chart.

(2) The State Veterinarian may exempt certain bulls from Trichomoniasis test requirements when it is determined that such animals do not pose a risk for introduction of Trichomoniasis into Georgia.

(3) The following bulls are exempt from Trichomoniasis testing prior to entering Georgia:

- (a) Exhibition and rodeo bulls that are temporally in the state for an event with no comingling of female cattle and will be leaving immediately after the event;
- (b) Bulls going directly to slaughter or being sold to go directly to slaughter;
- (c) Bulls being transported through Georgia in interstate commerce and not offloaded and comingled with female cattle.

(d) Virgin bulls under 18 months of age, as determined by breed registry records or the absence of permanent central incisor teeth in wear, which must be accompanied by a breeder's certificate signed by the owner, owner's representative, or an accredited veterinarian. The breeder's certificate must include the animal's age, official identification, and a statement that the bull(s) has not commingled with female cattle.

40-13-2-.08 Domestic Swine.

(1) Swine that have been fed garbage may not enter Georgia under any conditions.

(2) No swine vaccinated against Pseudorabies are allowed entry into Georgia.

(3) Swine entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection identifying each animal with a USDA approved metal ear tag, registry tattoo or registry ear notches. Feeder pigs may be identified with a premises tattoo issued by the State of origin. Required test results, test dates, and prior permit number must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Such animals shall originate from herds free of any contagious or infectious disease and shall not have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease prior to or during shipment.

(4) Swine entering Georgia for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, waybill, or proof of ownership and must be consigned to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment.

(5) Castrated males are exempt from brucellosis test requirements but must meet the same pseudorabies requirements as breeding swine.

(6) Feeder pigs originating from an all-class swine market are prohibited entry into Georgia.

(7) All swine semen imported into Georgia must originate from boars that have been sufficiently tested to meet Georgia import requirements for breeding swine. An official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must accompany the semen shipment.

(8) All breeding swine four (4) months of age and older entering Georgia must meet the following requirements:

(a) Brucellosis:

1. Must be negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or;
2. Originate from a validated brucellosis free herd with the date of the last test and the validated herd number recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or;
3. Originate from a validated brucellosis free state.

(b) Pseudorabies:

1. Must be negative to an official non-gene deleted test for pseudorabies within thirty (30) days prior to entry and originate in a herd that has been free of symptoms of pseudorabies for the preceding twelve (12) months, or;
2. Originate from a qualified pseudorabies free herd with the date of the last test and the qualified herd number recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or;
3. Originate from a state with a Stage IV or Stage V classification under the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards.

(8) All breeding swine entering Georgia must be isolated for a period of at least thirty (30) days following entry. A quarantine may be issued and the swine must test negative for pseudorabies and brucellosis between thirty (30) and sixty (60) days of entry in order to release the quarantine.

(9) All feeding swine entering Georgia must meet the following requirements:

(a) Brucellosis:

1. Originate from a herd not known to be, or suspected of being infected with brucellosis.

(b) Pseudorabies:

1. Must be negative to an official non-gene deleted test for pseudorabies within thirty (30) days prior to entry and originate in a herd that has been free of symptoms of pseudorabies for the preceding twelve (12) months, or;

2. Originate from a qualified pseudorabies free herd with the date of the last test and the qualified herd number recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or;
3. Originate from a pseudorabies monitored herd in a Stage III state as defined in the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards. The date of the last test and the monitored herd number must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or;
4. Originate from a herd in a Stage IV or Stage V state as defined in the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards.
Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-22; 4-4-64; 4-4-65.

40-13-2-.09 Feral Swine.

- (1) Feral Swine that have been fed garbage may not enter Georgia under any conditions.
- (2) Feral swine entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection identifying each animal with a USDA approved metal eartag. Required test results, test dates, and prior permit number must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Such animals shall not have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease prior to or during shipment.
- (3) Feral swine entering Georgia must meet the following requirements:
 - (a) Originate from a validated brucellosis free herd and a qualified pseudorabies free herd with the dates of the last tests and the validated and qualified herd numbers recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or;
 - (b) Be permitted on a Form VS 1-27 to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment, or;
 - (c) They are permitted on a Form VS 1-27 to an approved hunting preserve.
- (4) Feral swine entering Georgia must be isolated for a period of at least thirty (30) days following entry. A quarantine may be issued and the swine must test negative for pseudorabies and brucellosis between thirty (30) and sixty (60) days of entry in order to release the quarantine.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-22; 4-4-64; 4-4-65.

40-13-2-.10 Miniature Swine.

(1) Miniature Swine which have been fed garbage may not enter Georgia under any conditions.

(2) Miniature Swine (pot-bellied pigs) entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection identifying each animal with a USDA approved metal eartag or unique and individual tattoo. Required test results, test dates, and prior permit number must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Such animals shall not have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease prior to or during shipment.

(3) All miniature swine four (4) months of age or older, entering Georgia must meet the following requirements:

(a) Brucellosis:

1. Must be negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or;

2. Originate from a validated brucellosis free herd with the date of the last test and the validated herd number recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection;

3. Castrated males are exempt from brucellosis test requirements.

(b) Pseudorabies:

(1) Must be negative to an official non-gene deleted test for pseudorabies within thirty (30) days prior to entry and originate in a herd that has been free of symptoms of pseudorabies for the preceding twelve (12) months, or

(2) Originate from a qualified pseudorabies free herd with the date of the last test and the qualified herd number recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(3) All miniature swine entering Georgia must be isolated for a period of at least thirty (30) days following entry. A quarantine may be issued and the swine must test negative for pseudorabies and brucellosis between thirty (30) and sixty (60) days of entry into order to release the quarantine.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-22; 4-4-64; 4-4-65.

40-13-2-.11 Sheep and Goats.

(1) Sheep and goats entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and must comply with the official USDA identification methods. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must include a statement from the issuing accredited veterinarian that there is no evidence of foot rot, scabies, contagious ecthyma, cutaneous fungal lesions, or scrapie in the animals being moved or in the flock/herd of origin. Such animals shall not have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease prior to or during shipment.

(2) All sheep and goats entering Georgia for immediate slaughter must be individually identified by a method approved by USDA and be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, waybill, or proof of ownership and must be consigned to a state or federally approved slaughter establishment.

(3) Sheep and goats do not require a brucellosis or tuberculosis test prior to entering Georgia.

(4) Should foot rot, scabies, contagious ecthyma, cutaneous fungal lesions or scrapie be disclosed in any shipment of sheep or goats into Georgia, those animals in the shipment and any exposed flocks/herds shall be placed under quarantine. All animals infected shall be sold for slaughter, except those affected with scrapie or shall be isolated and treated until recovered. The quarantine shall be released when all visible lesions are resolved or program standards are met.

(5) Sheep and goats from quarantined flocks or herds entering Georgia must be individually identified and permitted on a USDA form VS 1-27 to a state or federally approved slaughtering establishment.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65.

40-13-2-.12 Equine.

(1) Equine entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and shall originate from premises free of any contagious or infectious disease and shall not have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease prior to or during shipment.

(2) All equine must be negative to an official test for equine infectious anemia within twelve (12) months prior to entry with test results, test dates, accession numbers, and name and address of the approved testing laboratories recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Nursing foals under six (6) months of age will be exempt from the test requirement when accompanied by their dam which has a current negative test for equine infectious anemia.

(3) All equine must be negative to a test approved by the State Veterinarian for equine piroplasmosis if they originate from an area determined by the State veterinarian to pose a risk for introduction of piroplasmosis. The test results and test dates must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Once imported into Georgia, these equine will be quarantined and retested at the owners expense for equine piroplasmosis between thirty (30) and sixty (60) days after importation.

(4) All equine positive to an official equine infectious anemia test, or to an official equine piroplasmosis test, or to an official brucellosis test, or which show evidence of poll evil or fistulous withers whether draining or not, may not enter Georgia except by special permit issued by the State Veterinarian.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65; 4-4-119; 4-4-121.

40-13-2-.13 Cervids.

(1) No farmed deer may be imported into the State of Georgia without written approval by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.

(2) All cervids entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection identifying each animal with a USDA approved metal ear tag. Required test results, test dates, and prior permit number must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Such animals shall originate from herds free of any contagious or infectious disease and shall not have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease prior to or during shipment.

(3) The Brucellosis Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules in effect by the United States Department of Agriculture are adopted by the Georgia Department of Agriculture. Said Uniform Methods and Rules are on file in the State Veterinarian's office and are available upon request. The State Veterinarian reserves the option of applying Rules which may exceed the minimum set forth in the Uniform Methods and Rules. All cervids entering Georgia must comply with the following brucellosis requirements:

(a) Originate from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis, herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, are not vaccinated with a brucellosis vaccine, and;

(b) Originate from a certified brucellosis free cervid herd with the date of the last herd test and the certification number recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or;

(c) Originate from a brucellosis monitored cervid herd and all sexually intact animals twelve (12) months of age or older be negative to an official brucellosis test within ninety (90) days prior to entry, or;

(d) All sexually intact animals twelve (12) months of age or older be negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. A quarantine may be issued and the cervids must test negative for brucellosis after ninety (90) days of entry in order to release the quarantine;

(e) Cervids consigned directly to a state or federally approved slaughter establishments are exempt from the brucellosis test requirements. Such cervids must be individually identified on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or a waybill and are prohibited contact with any other cervids in Georgia until arrived at such slaughter establishment.

(4) The Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules in effect by the United States Department of Agriculture are adopted by the Georgia Department of Agriculture. Said Uniform Methods and Rules are on file in the State Veterinarian's office and are available upon request. The State Veterinarian reserves the option of applying Rules which may exceed the minimum set forth in the Uniform Methods and Rules. All cervids entering Georgia must comply with the following tuberculosis requirements:

(a) Originate from an accredited tuberculosis free cervid herd with the date of the last herd test and the accredited herd number recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or;

(b) Originate from a qualified cervid herd and be negative to an official tuberculosis test conducted within the ninety-(90) days prior to entry. If the qualifying test was administered within ninety (90) days of entry, the animals to be moved do not require an additional test. The date of the last herd test and the qualified herd number must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Cervids less than twelve (12) months of age that originate from and were born in a qualified herd may move without further tuberculosis testing. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must state that these cervids originate from a qualified herd and that these cervids have not been exposed to other cervids in a lower status, or;

(c) Originate from a monitored cervid herd and be negative to an official tuberculosis test conducted within ninety (90) days prior to entry. Cervids less than twelve (12) months of age that originate from and were born in a monitored herd may move without further tuberculosis testing. The Certificate of

Veterinary Inspection must state that these cervids originate from a monitored herd that these cervids have not been exposed to other cervids in a lower status, or;

(d) Originate from a cervid herd of unknown status and regardless of age be negative to two (2) official tuberculosis tests conducted no less than ninety (90) days apart with the second test being conducted within ninety (90) days prior to entry, or;

(e) Originate from an institution that is accredited by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) and be consigned to an accredited member facility in Georgia. All other movements from AAZPA accredited members must comply with one of the above requirements;

(f) Cervids consigned directly to a state or federally approved slaughter establishments are exempt from the tuberculosis test requirements. Such cervids must be individually identified on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or a waybill and are prohibited contact with any other cervids in Georgia until arrival at such slaughter establishment.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-65; 4-4-170; 4-4-173; 4-4-177.

40-13-2-.14 Ratites.

(1) Ratites entering Georgia for any purpose must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection identifying each animal with unique and visible individual identification or an electronic identification device (microchip). The consignee is responsible for providing the appropriate reading device for verification of the electronic identification. Required test results, test dates, prior permit number, and a statement from the issuing accredited veterinarian that the ratites being moved have not originated from flocks with seropositives to avian influenza within the previous six (6) months or from flocks in which seropositives are maintained. Such animals shall originate from flocks free of any contagious or infectious disease and shall not have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease prior to or during shipment.

(2) Each Ratite must be tested negative for Avian Influenza and pullorum-typhoid by an approved serological test within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Ratites from flocks with seropositives to Avian Influenza within the previous six (6) months or from flocks in which seropositives are maintained are prohibited entry into Georgia.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65.

40-13-2-.15 Poultry.

(1) All poultry including but not limited to hatching eggs, chicks, poults, and poultry breeding stock entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or an official National Poultry Improvement Plan (N.P.I.P.) Form 9-3 if produced under a pullorum-typhoid control phase of the N.P.I.P. A copy of the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection should be sent to the State Veterinarian of Georgia, Agriculture Building, Capitol Square, and Atlanta, Georgia 30334. A copy of the N.P.I.P. Form 9-3 should be sent to the Georgia Poultry Laboratory, P.O. Box 148, Oakwood, Georgia 30566.

(2) Poultry not participating in the control phase of the N.P.I.P. must be tested negative for pullorum-typhoid disease within thirty (30) days prior to entering Georgia. Hatching eggs or unfed and unwatered poultry may enter Georgia provided the breeder flock from which they originated was tested negative for pullorum-typhoid disease within the past thirty (30) days.

(3) All domestic quail, pheasants, and pigeons not participating in the control phase of the N.P.I.P. must be tested negative for pullorum-typhoid disease within thirty (30) days prior to entering Georgia. Homing pigeons entering Georgia only for competition are exempt from the pullorum-typhoid test requirements.

(4) The order Anseriforme, which includes waterfowl, is exempt from pullorum-typhoid requirements.

(5) Poultry vaccinated for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* may not be imported into the state of Georgia without prior written permission of the State Veterinarian. Permit request must be submitted in writing.

(6) Low Pathogenic H5 and H7 Avian Influenza Controls.

(a) For the purpose of this avian influenza control, the following definitions will apply:

1. "Poultry" means chickens, turkeys, quail, pheasants, peafowl, guineas, chukars and other partridge, grouse, ratites and waterfowl.

2. "Poultry products" means hatching eggs, chicks, poults, table eggs, litter, and offal but does not include processed poultry meat for human consumption.

3. "Flock affected with low pathogenic avian influenza" means the subtype H5 or H7 low pathogenic avian influenza virus has been diagnosed in that flock. A flock represents all birds on a premise.

4. "Low pathogenic avian influenza" means the detection of subtype H5 or H7 low pathogenic avian influenza virus by serology, antigen detection, or virus isolation and as defined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

5. "State affected with low pathogenic avian influenza" means low pathogenic avian influenza virus has been diagnosed anywhere within the state in chickens or turkeys raised intensively for commercial purposes. States will be considered to remain affected with low pathogenic avian influenza until the state has depopulated infected flocks and had no new infection for at least 90 days post depopulation.

6. "Cleaned and disinfected" means the item is free of organic matter and is disinfected with a phenolic, quaternary ammonium, or chlorine based disinfectant or other approved agent that is virucidal to avian influenza virus.

(b) No live poultry or poultry products originating from any flock affected with low pathogenic avian influenza, including non-commercial poultry, may enter Georgia for any purpose.

(c) Unfed baby chicks or hatching eggs from states affected with low pathogenic avian influenza may enter Georgia only under the following circumstances:

1. The unfed baby chicks or hatching eggs originate from a flock that is certified avian influenza clean from the National Poultry Improvement Plan, with the flock testing negative within 30 days prior to chicks or eggs entering Georgia, and the shipment is accompanied by a USDA form 9-3 listing test dates, test results, and name of testing laboratory; or

2. The unfed baby chicks or hatching eggs originate from an avian influenza negative flock that participates in an approved state sponsored avian influenza monitoring program, with the flock testing negative within 30 days prior to chicks or eggs entering Georgia, and the shipment is accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) indicating participation and listing the general description of the birds, test dates, test results, and name of testing laboratory; or

3. The unfed baby chicks or hatching eggs originate from a flock in which a minimum of 30 birds, or the complete flock if fewer than 30, are serologically negative to an Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) or Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID) test for avian influenza within 30 days prior to chicks or eggs entering Georgia, or negative to other tests approved by the Department.

If more than one house or pen is on the premises, samples from poultry in each house or pen must be represented in the tests. The shipment must be accompanied by a CVI listing the general description of the birds, test dates, test results, and name of testing laboratory.

4. All source flocks supplying a hatchery or collection point must comply with Section c (1.), (2.), and (3) above in order for any unfed baby chicks or hatching eggs from that hatchery or collection point to be shipped into Georgia.

5. Upon confirmation of health requirements and prior entry into Georgia, a permit number must be issued by the Georgia Department of Agriculture by calling 404-656-3667 Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EST. The permit number must be recorded on the USDA form 9-3 or the CVI.

(d) No chicks, poults or hatching eggs originating from a hatchery or collection point that received eggs from a low pathogenic avian influenza flock may enter Georgia unless:

1. All eggs from the flock(s) affected with low pathogenic avian influenza have been removed from the hatchery or collection point.

2. Following removal of the eggs from the affected flock, the hatchery or collection point and associated equipment, containers and vehicles have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; and

3. A statement from the owner, manager, or agent verifying compliance with this requirement is included on or attached to the USDA form 9-3 or CVI.

(e) Chicks, poults or hatching eggs entering Georgia from other states affected with low pathogenic avian influenza shall be transported in new disposable containers or reusable containers that have been cleaned and disinfected. A statement from the owner, manager, or agent verifying compliance with this requirement must be included on or attached to the USDA form 9-3 or CVI. Disposable containers and any associated papers with the shipment must be properly disposed at the point of destination. Reusable containers must be cleaned and disinfected a second time at the point of destination.

(f) Live poultry and poultry products, except unfed baby chicks and hatching eggs, from states affected with low pathogenic avian influenza may enter Georgia only under the following circumstances:

1. A minimum of 30 birds representative of the flock are serologically negative to an ELISA or AGID test for avian influenza within 120 hours of entry or negative to other tests approved by the Department and a minimum of ten (10) birds (2 pools of 5 birds each) representative of the flock are tested negative on tracheal swabs to a Directigen® test within 72 hours of entry or negative to other tests approved by the Department. If more than one house or pen is on the premises, samples from poultry in each house or pen must be represented in the tests. The shipment must be accompanied by a CVI listing the general description of the birds, test dates, test results, and name of testing laboratory.

2. Upon confirmation of health requirements and prior entry into Georgia, a permit number must be issued by the Georgia Department of Agriculture by calling 404-656-3667 Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EST. The permit number must be recorded on the CVI.

(g) Poultry originating from Georgia that have been transported to a state that is affected with low pathogenic avian influenza shall not return to Georgia until such time as they have met the requirements outlined in Section 6 of this Rule.

(h) All vehicles associated with transporting poultry or poultry products from states affected with avian influenza must be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading of poultry or poultry products. In addition, loaded vehicles shall also have tires, wheels, and undercarriage cleaned and disinfected a second time after leaving the premise and prior to entering Georgia. Vehicles used to transport poultry or poultry products that are empty must be completely cleaned and disinfected inside and outside prior to entering Georgia. A statement from the owner, manager, or agent verifying compliance with this requirement must be included on or attached to the USDA form 9-3 or CVI, if such documents are applicable.

(i) If the Georgia Department of Agriculture determines that a state affected with low pathogenic avian influenza poses a risk to Georgia poultry, then the Department may restrict the entry of poultry into Georgia for the purpose of being offered for sale, barter, exchange, or exhibition in any auction market, marketplace, fair, show, or other event where live poultry are customarily assembled in Georgia from multiple sources.

(j) Live poultry and poultry products imported into the State of Georgia shall meet all other import requirements required under Georgia Department of Agriculture Rule 40-13-3-.07.

(k) This rule shall not be construed as limiting the Georgia Department of Agriculture's authority to establish additional quarantine or testing requirements on imported poultry or poultry products.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65; 4-4-80; 4-4-83, 4-7-6.

40-13-2-.16 Exotic and Pet Birds.

(1) All exotic or pet birds entering Georgia for any purpose require a prior permit number from the Animal Health Section in Atlanta, Georgia at (404) 656-3667.

(2) All exotic and pet bird exhibitions and sales are required to have a permit. The exhibition or sale management is responsible for obtaining the permit by contacting the State Veterinarian at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the opening of the exhibition or sale. For additional information, call the State Veterinarian's office at 404-656-3671.

(3) The following birds are restricted from entry into Georgia except by special permit from the State Veterinarian:

(a) Java Rice Bird;

(b) Quaker or Monk Parakeet.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-80; 4-4-83; 4-7-6; 4-10-7.1.

40-13-2-.17 Exotic Animals and Non-Traditional Livestock.

(1) All exotic animals and all non-traditional livestock entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection identifying each animal with unique permanent individual identification.

(2) All llamas and alpacas entering Georgia must be identified by a USDA approved metal ear tag, unique and individual tattoo, notarized photograph, or an electronic identification device (microchip). If electronic identification is used the consignee is responsible for providing the appropriate reading device for verification. Castrated males are exempt from the individual identification requirements.

(3) All elephants and monkeys entering Georgia must be identified by a unique and individual tattoo or electronic identification device (microchip). If electronic identification is used the consignee is responsible for providing the appropriate reading device for verification. All elephants and monkeys entering Georgia must test negative to a USDA recommended tuberculosis test within

twelve (12) months prior to entry. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division should be contacted prior to entry.

(4) All antelope entering Georgia must be identified by a USDA approved metal ear tag and an entry permit number must be obtained by contacting the Animal Health Section in Atlanta, Georgia at 404-656-3667. All antelope six (6) months of age and older must test negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days and test negative to a single cervical tuberculosis test within ninety (90) days prior to entry.

(5) All other cloven hoofed bovidae including bison, water buffalo, and exotic cattle breeds must meet the same interstate movement health requirements as domestic cattle to enter Georgia.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-1; 4-4-64; 4-4-65.

40-13-2-.18 Wild Animals.

(1) Wild Animals imported into Georgia must comply with current requirements of the Wildlife Resources Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2070 US Highway 278 SE, Social Circle, Georgia, 30279, (770) 918-6400 and USDA.

(2) The Department of Agriculture has the authority to enter a premises for immediate examination and necessary testing of imported wild animals when a disease vector is suspected of endangering livestock and/or the public health.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-62; 4-4-64.

40-13-2-.19 Pets.

(1) All pets entering Georgia must comply with the applicable health requirements of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Georgia Department of Agriculture, the Georgia Department of Human Resources, and/or the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

(2) All dogs and cats twelve (12) weeks of age or older entering Georgia must have proof of a current and approved rabies vaccination in accordance with the most recent Compendium of Animal Rabies Control published by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc.

(3) All ferrets twelve (12) weeks of age or older entering Georgia must have proof of a current and approved rabies vaccination in accordance with the most recent Compendium of Animal Rabies Control published by the National

Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. Ferrets seven (7) months of age or older entering Georgia must be sexually altered prior to entry, except those exempted by a license/permit issued by USDA, APHIS, Animal Care and/or the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

(4) All pets, except fish and rodents, entering Georgia for sale, trade, or exchange for a fee or other type of compensation must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued within the previous 30 days and which records proof of the health requirements for each species.

(5) All pet birds entering Georgia are required to have a permit number issued by the Department prior to entry. Permit numbers may be obtained by calling the Animal Health Section at 404-656-3667.

Authority O.C.G.A. Sec., 4-4-1; 4-10-1 et seq.; 4-10-7.1; and 4-10-7.2; 4-11-1 et seq.; 4-11-11; 27-5-5(b)(1)(k); 31-19-5.

40-13-2.20 Exhibition and Petting Zoos.

All animals entering Georgia for exhibition or consigned to a petting zoo must meet the same interstate movement health requirements as such animals entering Georgia for breeding purposes. Any such animals which develop symptoms of infectious or contagious diseases will be quarantined and permitted directly back to the farm of origin.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 4-4-64; 4-4-65.

40-13-2.21 Penalty for Violation.

Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Authority O.C.G.A. §4-4-74; 4-4-76; 4-4-97; 16-10-20.